

II. *Descriptions of new genera and species of African Halticinae and Galerucinae.* By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read December 6th, 1905.]

PLATE III.

THE present paper deals with those species of *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae* which I have received from time to time from various parts of Africa and are contained in my collection. Although we are only at the commencement of our knowledge of the African fauna, every contribution helps to extend it, and a considerable amount of material has already accumulated and been worked out. It has been found that the African species are by no means so universally distributed in that great continent as was at first supposed; on the contrary, they seem to be confined to certain areas, each having its special fauna, although of course there are exceptions; the West African fauna is quite distinct from that of the other portions as is also the South from the Central portion. German East Africa has furnished a large number of new species, well worked out by Herr Weise as far as the *Phytophaga* are concerned.

HALTICINÆ.

Aphthona marshalli, sp. n.

Testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the scutellum black, the under-side and the posterior femora piceous, head impunctate, thorax transverse, extremely minutely punctured, elytra very finely and closely punctate. Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, of a more fulvous tint than the thorax, with narrow, oblique grooves from the eyes to the clypeus, the latter broad and flat, the labrum black, antennæ rather short, the four or five lower joints flavous, the others black, the second joint thicker and slightly longer than the third and following joint, terminal ones slightly thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, the lateral margins nearly straight, forming an oblique angle towards the apex, the disc impunctate, flavous, very shining, scutellum black,

elytra rather elongate, scarcely widened at the middle, testaceous, very closely and finely punctured, legs testaceous, the breast, abdomen and the posterior femora blackish; metatarsus of the hind-legs as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. ESTCOURT, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

A small species, allied to *A. ovatipennis*, Jac., likewise from Africa but of more elongate and parallel shape, the thorax impunctate, with less distinct oblique anterior angles, the elytral punctuation irregular and very close.

Aphthona dilutipes, sp. n.

Winged, above flavous, below and the legs nearly black, the basal four joints of the antennæ flavous, the others black, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, the knees and the base of the tibiæ dark fulvous. Length 3 millim.

Of rather broad and convex shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but strongly raised, the labrum black, antennæ rather long, the second and third joint equal, the fourth slightly longer, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides feebly and evenly rounded, the surface flavous, impunctate, rather convex; scutellum broader than long; elytra convex and subcylindrical, widest at the middle, the shoulders not much produced, the apex broadly rounded, the surface with some minute punctures, only visible under a very strong lens; under-side and legs nearly black, the extreme apex of the femora and the base of the tibiæ more or less fulvous, posterior tibiæ deeply sulcate, their metatarsus as long as the following two joints together, the terminal spur of the tibiæ short and stout.

Hab. ESTCOURT, Natal.

A. usambarica, Weise, seems somewhat closely allied but in the present species, in which the frontal tubercles are very distinct also, the legs are black and the scutellum is flavous.

Longitarsus amabilis, sp. n.

Winged, the head and thorax fulvous, antennæ flavous, the terminal joints black, thorax very minutely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate, black, shining, the interstices sparingly punctured, legs flavous, the posterior femora and the breast and abdomen black. Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles very distinct, transverse, clypeus triangular, antennæ slender, extending to about

the middle of the elytra, flavous, the last three or four joints more or less blackish, second joint thicker but not longer than the third, the following joints more elongate; thorax subquadrate, convex, about one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, anterior angles oblique to a slight extent, the surface extremely minutely punctured, pale fulvous, scutellum black, elytra slightly wider at the shoulders than the thorax, convex, nearly subcylindrical, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with a few very fine punctures, black, legs flavous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; breast and abdomen black.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*), on *Euphorbiae*.

This small species is well distinguished by its system of coloration, the distinct frontal tubercles and the nearly regularly punctate-striate elytra.

Longitarsus braunsi, sp. n.

Winged, black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head and thorax reddish-fulvous, elytra metallic dark blue, very closely punctured, thorax impunctate, subquadrate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 millim.

Head smooth, impunctate, the frontal elevations just indicated, flat and broad, no oblique grooves, clypeus broad, impunctate, labrum and palpi black, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four and the base of the fifth joint, flavous, third and fourth joint equal, longer than the second one, the fifth the longest, terminal joints thickened; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the lateral margins nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, forming another angle before the middle, the surface impunctate, fulvous, scutellum broadly triangular, black; elytra scarcely widened at the middle, broadly rounded at the apex, very convex, dark blue, the punctuation very fine and arranged in indistinct very closely approached rows; under-side and legs black, very shining, metatarsus of posterior legs longer than the following two joints together.

Hab. WILLOWMORE, Cape Colony (*Dr. Brauns*).

The black under-side and similarly coloured legs in connection with the general system of coloration distinguishes this species (I received three specimens from *Dr. Brauns*) from its African allies.

Phyllotetra weisci, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 3.)

Black, the basal two or three joints of the antennæ, the base of the tibiæ and the tarsi, more or less flavous, head finely, thorax strongly

and closely punctured, elytra flavous, very closely and irregularly punctured, a narrow sutural and a still more narrow lateral and apical margin, greenish-black. Length 2 millim.

Head closely and finely punctured, with small and smooth frontal elevations, clypeus rather convex, widened in front, impunctate, antennæ robust, black, the lower three (sometimes two) joints flavous, the second, third and fourth joint equal, the fifth slightly longer in the male, terminal joints thickened; thorax one-half broader than long, greenish-black, strongly and closely punctured; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax and of similar punctuation, the dark sutural band narrowed at the base and apex, the lateral bands of about half the width, the shoulders sometimes likewise with a small spot; the male organ is of slender, parallel and slightly curved shape, broadly rounded at the apex, the latter ending in a small point at the middle.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This species is perhaps more nearly allied to *P. parallela*, Boisd., than to any others, it is of the same size and coloration but the sutural band is not so broad and much narrower at the base and apex; the shoulders have only a very small spot occasionally and the male organ is pointed at the middle instead of broadly rounded.

Crepidodera (Derocrepis) acuminata, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, pointed posteriorly, apterous; lower joints of the antennæ, the head and thorax fulvous, elytra bark blue, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured, anterior and intermediate legs fulvous, posterior ones and the breast and abdomen black. Length 2 millim.

Of posteriorly pointed shape, the head impunctate, rufous or fulvous, obliquely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations rather small, trigonate, labrum piceous, antennæ about half the length of the body (taken as a whole), the lower seven joints flavous, the others blackish, the second to the fourth joint of equal length, fifth joint slightly longer, penultimate three joints short and thicker, apical joint more elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rather strongly deflexed anteriorly, the lateral margins feebly rounded, the angles not very marked, basal sulcus straight and deep, bounded at the sides by an equally deep perpendicular groove with high lateral ridges, the disc only perceptibly punctured when seen under a strong lens, scutellum black, broader than long; elytra scarcely widened at the middle, pointed at the apex, metallic-blue, closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very finely and

indistinctly punctured; thorax below and the anterior and intermediate legs fulvous, rest of the under-side and the posterior femora black, breast and abdomen nearly smooth.

Hab. GRAHAMSTOWN, South Africa (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Much smaller than *C. peringueyi*, apterous, the elytra pointed, the antennæ with the terminal four joints dark only.

Crepidodera malvernensis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 1.)

Below black, above dark metallic-blue, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax strongly punctured, with oblique projecting anterior angles, deeply sulcate; elytra closely and strongly geminate punctate-striate. Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, frontal elevations strongly raised, rounded, fulvous like the clypeus and the labrum, antennæ long and slender, black, the lower three joints fulvous, basal joint robust, second, one-half shorter than the third joint, fourth and following joints elongate; thorax transversely subquadrate, the lateral margins rounded at the middle, the anterior angles strongly produced outwards and pointed, the base with a deep sinuate sulcus bounded at the sides by an equally deep perpendicular groove, the surface very strongly but irregularly punctured, the space below the sulcus nearly impunctate, scutellum impunctate; elytra with a rather deep depression below the base, closely and strongly punctured in double rows, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate; breast and abdomen purplish-black, legs fulvous.

Hab. MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*); also UPPER TONGAAT (*C. Barker*).

A well-distinguished species on account of the metallic-blue upper surface, the produced anterior angles of the thorax, and the geminate punctuation of the elytra. The species differs from *Derocephis*, Weise, in its non-narrowed anterior and posterior shape of the elytra, and in having the thoracic sulcus placed at some distance from the base, which is not narrowly raised as in the last-named genus.

Crepidodera usambarica, Weise (*Deutsche Ent. Zeitg.* 1902).

A comparison of this species of which Weise kindly has sent me some specimens proves its identity with my *C. peringueyi* (*Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1905), the insect seems to vary enormously in size, some specimens being twice as

large as others, but I am quite unable to find other differences.

Crepidodera nigripes, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head and the thorax flavous, the latter finely and sparingly punctured, elytra deeply and closely punctate-striate, the interstices acutely longitudinally costate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate at the vertex, flavous or pale fulvous, near the eyes with a few punctures, frontal elevations narrowly oblique, labrum black, antennæ slender, black, the lower two or three joints flavous, second joint slightly shorter than the third, this and the following joints nearly equal; thorax about one-half broader than long, the margins nearly straight, the angles not very acute, the disc with some fine and sparingly distributed punctures, flavous, the basal sulcus deep and straight, bounded laterally by a short perpendicular groove; scutellum broadly triangular, black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, elongate and parallel, sub-cylindrical, the punctures deep, closely placed and somewhat transverse, the interstices forming numerous acute longitudinal costæ; below and the legs black.

Hab. UMHLALI (*C. Barker*).

Cereyonia nigricollis, sp. n.

Subelongate and subcylindrical, black, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax very closely and finely punctured, elytra fulvous, finely punctate-striate, the interstices very closely and finely punctured. Length 4 millim.

Head minutely granulate and finely punctured, black, with a slight bluish tint, with a shallow transverse groove between the eyes, clypeus transverse, finely punctured, antennæ widely separated, black, the lower four joints flavous, third joint slender and longer than the others, terminal joints triangularly widened from the fifth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles acute, posterior margin slightly bisinuate, broadly produced at the middle, the surface extremely closely and finely punctured, with still more minute punctures at the interstices, black, scutellum triangular, piceous; elytra sub-cylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly, pale fulvous, finely punctured in rows, ten in number, the interstices very closely and finely punctured; under-side and legs black, posterior femora incrassate,

their tibiæ widened at the apex, carinate but not sulcate; prosternum narrow, anterior cotyloid cavities closed.

Hab. MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

On account of the structure of the antennæ which have their outer joints triangularly widened, the acute anterior thoracic angles, non-sulcate tibiæ and generally elongate shape of the insect, this species agrees with Weise's genus better than with *Amphimela* to which it is allied by the well-separated bases of the antennæ.

Ochrosis natalensis, sp. n.

Ovate, black, head, the antennæ, thorax, and the legs fulvous, thorax impunctate, elytra black, punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal elevations both broad and indistinct, labrum piceous, antennæ with short and rather robust joints, the third more slender and slightly longer than the others, terminal joints slightly stained with fuscus; thorax transversely convex, not much more than one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, the disc convex, entirely impunctate, fulvous, at the base a very shallow transverse sulcus is placed (only seen in certain positions) which gradually curves downwards at the sides to the basal margin, scutellum black: elytra subcylindrical, black, rather shining, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, sparingly and very finely punctured, legs robust, fulvous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, tibiæ with a very small spine; breast and abdomen black, the posternum narrow, the anterior cavities closed.

Hab. IFAFA MTS., Malvern, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Ochrosis, Foud., appears to be the only possible genus for the reception of this species, agreeing as it does with the European representatives of the genus in the structure of the thorax and its shallow sulcus which gradually joins the base. It is the first recorded species from Africa.

Chatocnema dunbrodensis, sp. n.

Dark æneous, very shining, the antennæ (the apical joints excepted) and the legs flavous, posterior femora æneous, head and thorax strongly punctured, elytra pointed posteriorly, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head broad, without oblique grooves, deeply but not very closely

punctured, the clypeus separated from the face by an obsolete transverse strongly punctured groove, antennæ with the lower six joints flavous, the rest black, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third, the terminal joints distinctly shorter and thicker, thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the base without an impressed line, the disc with deep but not very closely placed punctures, of even size, the intervals much wider than the punctures themselves; elytra subcylindrical, but slightly narrowed at the apex, not more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices flat and impunctate; under-side and the posterior femora æneous, the rest of the legs flavous, sometimes stained with æneous, metasternum strongly transversely rugose, the first tarsal joint strongly dilated in the male.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Of this species I received two specimens from the Rev. O'Neil, which may be known from other African forms by the metallic æneous, not dull, coloration and the strongly punctured head and thorax, the absence of lateral grooves from the face, and the want of a basal impressed thoracic line, also by the flat and impunctate elytral interstices. The specimens were obtained under dead reeds.

Chaetocnema barkeri, sp. n.

Dark æneous, the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, head nearly impunctate, with a deep curved groove in front of the eyes, thorax extremely minutely and closely punctured, elytra pointed, very deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices strongly costate. Length 2 millim.

Of robust and broad shape, the elytra strongly pointed at the apex, the head very broad, impunctate, with two very deep grooves at a little distance from the eyes which commence above the latter in shape of foveæ and extend down to the sides of the clypeus, eyes very large and slightly sinuate, antennæ entirely fulvous, the third joint distinctly longer and thinner than the others, terminal joints gradually thickened but longer than broad; thorax about twice as broad as long, convex, the sides straight, strongly deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the anterior angles broadly oblique and thickened, furnished with a fovea, the surface extremely minutely punctured, when seen under a strong lens, the basal margin with a short row of deeper punctures at the sides only, scutellum very small; elytra convex, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate except at the base, under-side nearly black, the posterior femora æneous, very strongly thickened, the

tibiae fulvous, the posterior ones with a strong tooth at the middle, tarsi fulvous, the first joint strongly dilated; prosternum very narrow.

Hab. MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This is a very characteristic species on account of the deep frontal sulci of the head, unique amongst the other members of the genus with which I am acquainted; this character, the colour of the antennae and legs and the costate elytra will at once distinguish the species, of which I received a single specimen from Mr. C. Barker.

Chatocnema purpurea, sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, below aeneous, above, reddish-cupreous, the basal joints of the antennae and the legs reddish-fulvous, thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra strongly and closely rugose-punctate, the interstices longitudinally costate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, reddish-cupreous, deeply obliquely grooved at the sides, clypeus convex between the antennae, dark aeneous, antennae fulvous, the terminal joints more or less blackish, basal joint elongate, the third, fourth and fifth joint slightly shorter, much longer than the second one, terminal joints shorter and thicker; thorax transversely subquadrate, quite twice as broad as long, the lateral margins feebly rounded, the surface crowded with round, deep punctures, scutellum transverse; elytra subcylindrical, parallel, very closely impressed with transverse punctures, the interstices closely and acutely longitudinally costate throughout; legs dark red, the posterior tibiae with a strong tooth at the middle.

Hab. GRAHAMSTOWN (*Rev. O'Neil*).

A robust species of purplish-cupreous coloration with dark reddish legs, well distinguished on that account and by the closely punctured and costate elytra, the impunctate head, etc. Two specimens have been kindly sent by the Rev. O'Neil.

DUNBRODYA, gen. n.

Body oblong, smooth, antennae filiform, the third and following joints nearly equal, eyes moderately large, thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the anterior angles oblique, posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae widened at the apex, deeply longitudinally sulcate, armed at the apex with a long narrow spur, emarginate at the posterior margin, metatarsus of the hind-legs longer than the following joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum narrow and convex, the anterior cotyloid cavities open.

This genus has much the general appearance of *Jamesonia*, Jac. (*Thrymnes*, Weise), but has filiform antennæ and an elongate third joint, the eyes are much smaller and the frontal elevations nearly obsolete; still greater difference is to be found in the emarginate spur at the apex of the posterior tibiæ which resembles somewhat that of *Dibolia* but is narrower and less deeply bifid, the metatarsus is likewise much more elongate than in *Jamesonia*.

Dunbrodyia nitida, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 5.)

Black, very shining, the basal joints of the antennæ (the first excepted) flavous, thorax broader than long, impunctate, elytra microscopically punctured. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Of oblong-ovate shape, entirely black and very shining, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete and transverse, the carina very elongate and acutely raised, antennæ slender and elongate, black, the second and the following three joints as well as the base of the sixth one, flavous, all the joints cylindrical, the fifth slightly longer than the preceding two joints, the second about one-third shorter than the third one; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides very feebly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles oblique and forming a slight tooth before the middle, the surface but little convex, entirely impunctate, scutellum broad, scarcely longer than broad; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex and narrowed at the apex, the punctuation extremely minute, deep black, posterior femora strongly thickened their tibiæ deeply sulcate, the margins finely serrate, the apex with a long spur, the metatarsus very elongate, longer than the following joints together, the coxæ flavous, the rest of the legs and the under-side black.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony, on wild *Asparagus* (*Rev. O'Neil*).

There seems to be but little differences in the sexes except that the thorax in the male is less transversely shaped, the penis is slender, strongly curved, its apex truncate and slightly emarginate.

Jamesonia sheppardi, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) the extreme apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, thorax minutely punctured, elytral punctuation semi-regularly arranged. Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations broad and transverse, carina acute, short, antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, second and third joint small, terminal joints widened and short; thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, anterior

angles slightly oblique, posterior ones obliquely rounded, the disc rather convex, extremely minutely punctured, elytra widened towards the middle, finely punctured in closely approached, semi-regular rows, under-side and legs fulvous like the upper surface, the extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black; prosternum extremely narrow.

Hab. BEIRA, East Africa (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Of this species, which differs from all its allies in the colour of the antennae and legs, and in the semi-regular elytral punctuation, I received two specimens from Mr. Sheppard; they seem to represent the female sex, in the other the eyes are probably more developed; the tibial spur agrees in length with that of the other species of the genus, but the prosternum is scarcely visible.

Nisotra weisci, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 2.)

Oblong, subcylindrical, obscure fulvous, the terminal seven joints of the antennae black, thorax minutely punctured, the anterior and posterior depressions punctiform, elytra punctured in obsolete double rows, the interstices with finer punctures. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, without frontal tubercles, clypeus with a few punctures, eyes prominent, antennae about half the length of the body, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the basal joint curved, the second one nearly as long as the third but thicker, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior and posterior margin with a punctiform depression at each side, very feebly rounded or produced, very finely and closely punctured, elytra subcylindrical, finely punctured in double rows, very obsoletely so near the apex, the interstices still more finely punctured; below coloured like the upper surface, terminal spine at the posterior tibiae distinct; prosternum narrow and elongate.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Smaller than the species I refer to *N. spadacca*, Dalm., and at once distinguished from this and other species with nearly similar coloration by the obsolete and punctiform depressions of the thorax in place of grooves; in *N. uniforma*, Jac., the latter are very distinct and elongate.

Nisotra o'neili, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the basal joints of the antennae, the head, thorax and legs pale fulvous, terminal joints of the antennae black, thorax nearly impunctate, the posterior perpendicular grooves distinct,

elytra with regular rows of fine punctures, the interstices extremely minutely punctured. Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, reddish fulvous, the clypeus very broad, antennæ extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, robust, the second, third and fourth joint small, equal, the following ones strongly thickened, blackish (sometimes fulvous) thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded before the middle, rather constricted at the base, the disc not perceptibly punctured, the base with a short but distinct perpendicular groove at each side; elytra paler than the thorax, with very fine but regular rows of punctures, about 10 on each elytron, under-side and legs fulvous.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*), also GRAHAMSTOWN.

In all the specimens before me, the head and thorax is of darker colour than the elytra; this character and their fine and regular punctuation in connection with the nearly impunctate thorax will help in the recognition of the species.

EUPLECHEMA, gen. n.

Subelongate apterous, antennæ filiform, head with oblique grooves, frontal elevations absent, thorax transversely subquadrate, the lateral margins feebly but regularly rounded, the anterior angles slightly oblique, scutellum broader than long; elytra rather depressed, punctate-striate and finely pubescent; posterior femora strongly incrassate, the tibiæ non emarginate at apex but sulcate, with a small spine, anterior tibiæ likewise armed with a very small tooth, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, metasternum very elongate, prosternum narrow and elongate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The small species for which this genus is proposed is closely allied to *Chaetocnema* in which it cannot be included on account of the absence of wings and the simple non-emarginate tibiæ; the sculpture and the very fine elytral pubescence resemble that of the genus *Epitrix*, the first abdominal segment is not longer than the others and not united to the second as in *Chaetocnema*.

EuplecHEMA nigrita, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 4.)

Black, the antennæ (the last joints excepted) and the legs flavous, posterior femora black, thorax very closely and strongly punctured, elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices finely pubescent. Length 1-1½ millim.

Head minutely granulate, opaque, without frontal elevations and with an oblique ridge from the eyes to the clypeus, the latter broad, separating the antennæ rather widely, antennæ with scarcely thickened terminal joints, flavous, the last two or three joints blackish, the second and third joint equal, slightly smaller than the following joints; thorax rather more than one-half broader than long, the angles distinct, the sides very narrowly margined, posterior margin not accompanied by an impressed line, the surface dull, opaque, black, very closely and strongly punctured, the punctures round and deep; elytra not transversely depressed below the base, somewhat flattened, the punctuation a little stronger than that of the thorax and arranged in very close rows, the interstices furnished with very short grey hairs, only visible under a powerful lens; metasternum very long, finely punctured.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*).

In the male insect the posterior femora are much more strongly incrassate than in the other sex.

WEISEANA, gen. n.

Elongate, finely pubescent, antennæ with short joints; thorax transverse and short, the sides and the posterior angles rounded, the disc with several depressions, scutellum broad, elytra finely pubescent, the epipleuræ indistinct below the middle, legs robust, the tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, the inner tooth acute; prosternum nearly invisible between the highly raised coxæ, the anterior cavities closed.

Type. *Weiscana barkeri*, Jac. (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1903, p. 16).

By an unfortunate oversight, the description of the genus in which I have placed this species was omitted at the time; the insect has entirely the appearance and coloration of a species of *Galerucella* with which it has also most of the structural characters in common, but the distinctly thickened posterior femora compels the inclusion of the species in the *Halticinae*. The colour of the upper surface is a dull and opaque testaceous, the elytra have the margins narrowly black and the thorax shows three more or less fuscous spots placed within an equal number of depressions. I would have referred this species without much doubt to Weise's genus *Homichloda*, Wieg. *Arch.* 1902, p. 165), but I cannot see the structure of the elytral

epipleuræ in the way the author demands it for his genus, as these parts are concave anteriorly and do not gradually recede within, nor are the claws divided at the point only.

Phygasia barkeri, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, flavous, the head fulvous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and legs black, extreme base of the femora flavous, thorax impunctate, with deep basal sulcus; elytra finely and irregularly punctured. Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, pale fulvous, frontal tubercles broad and well developed, clypeus convex, labrum piceous, antennæ rather short and robust, the lower three or four joints flavous, basal joint generally black above, the fourth and following joints entirely of that colour, somewhat triangularly widened and of equal length, not longer than the basal joint; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the lateral margins strongly rounded at the middle, the disc convex, with a deep basal sulcus bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove, impunctate, flavous; elytra oblong, very finely and closely punctured, flavous; the apical two-thirds of the femora and the legs black.

Hab. UPPER TONGAAT (*C. Barker*).

Allied to *P. brunnea*, Jac., from Africa, but smaller and less convex, pale flavous and the legs of different coloration.

Phygasia bicolorata, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax minutely punctured, elytra flavous, very finely and closely punctate, the suture and the apex black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, black, frontal tubercles broad, strongly raised, antennæ long and rather slender, black, the lower five joints and the base of the sixth, flavous, basal joint black above, third and following joints equal, widened at the apex; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface convex, very minutely punctured, black, shining, basal sulcus deep, scutellum broadly rounded at the apex, black; elytra elongate, pointed, very closely, rather strongly and irregularly punctured, dark flavous, the sutural margins, in shape of a gradually narrowed band and the extreme apex of each elytron, black; below and the legs of the latter colour.

Hab. IFAFA MTS., Natal (*C. Barker*).

Of this very distinct little species I received three specimens from Mr. Barker.

Physonychis beiraensis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 6.)

Testaceous, the head strongly, the thorax finely punctured, elytra purplish or bluish on a testaceous ground, very closely punctured, the punctures of the same size as those of the thorax, tibiae and tarsi more or less fuscous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head very strongly and closely punctured, antennae rather long, the terminal joints gradually thickened, basal joint rather thicker in the male than in the female, second joint short, third and fourth equal, terminal joints rather strongly thickened, thorax of usual shape, the sides broadly flattened, nearly straight, the surface transversely sulcate near the base, rather closely and finely punctured, testaceous, scutellum subquadrate, testaceous, impunctate; elytra longitudinally depressed within the shoulders and near the lateral margins at the middle, purplish, with the testaceous ground colour showing through, very closely and finely but very distinctly punctured, under-side and legs rather darker than the thorax, finely pubescent, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae entire, clawjoint strongly swollen.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Of this species, which seems closely allied to *P. wismanni*, Weise, I have received three specimens from Mr. Sheppard; the differences are to be found in the distinctly punctured thorax and the colour of the elytra in the present species, the sculpturing of the head is also much stronger than in Weise's insect. *P. dohrni*, Jac., is much larger and has green and rugosely punctured elytra.

Torodera fasciata, Weise (Wieg. Arch. f. Naturg. 1902, 164).

There is not much doubt that my *Amphimela ornata* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895) is identical with Weise's species. The author describes the anterior coxal cavities as open, but errs in this respect, they are certainly closed in my specimen, and there is I think no reason to separate the genus from *Amphimela* on the strength of this species, the description of which as given by Weise agrees in every detail with my type.

Torodera 8-maculata, Weise.

I possess this species from Tsipango and Malvern in Natal, and formerly looked upon it as a variety of *Amphimela ornata*; I find however that in this species, at

all events (*Torodera*), the anterior coxal cavities are open as Weise states of his genus, which can therefore be retained; it proves again how easily one insect may be confounded with another if all structural characters are not carefully examined. In regard to my specimens, they vary in not having a black mark at the vertex, in the absence, in some cases, of the small black spot near the scutellum and in the colour of the legs, the posterior femora of which varies from flavous to black.

GALERUCINÆ.

Oides sheppardi, sp. n.

Black, above dark fulvous, thorax very finely punctured, elytra strongly widened at the middle, semi-rugosely punctured, with several obsolete, raised, longitudinal lines, sides and apex of the abdomen fulvous. Length 13 millim.

Head fulvous, impunctate, with the exception of a few punctures near the eyes, labrum and palpi black, antennæ rather short and stout, the third joint shorter than the fourth, this and the following joints nearly equal, terminal joint elongate; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides rounded, the angles rather blunt, the surface with an obsolete groove near the lateral margins, finely punctured with some still finer punctures at the interstices, scutellum triangular, with some punctures; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax with the interstices finely rugose with obsoletely raised longitudinal lines, distantly placed; breast, abdomen and legs black, the sides and the apex of the last abdominal segment fulvous.

Hab. AMATONGAS, Portuguese East Africa (*P. A. Sheppard*).

This is another species allied to *O. ferruginea*, Fab., *O. assimilis*, Gah., and *O. conradti*, Weise, in coloration but differing in the much more strongly punctured and semi-rugose elytra, in which character it resembles *O. palliata*, Gerst., but that insect is of different colour and has a black head, the coloration of the under-side also in the present species differs from any of its allies. I have received two exactly similar specimens from Mr. Sheppard.

Hyperacantha silvana, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 11.)

Flavous, the vertex, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, elytra metallic blue or cupreous,

each with two deep depressions, and finely punctured within the latter.

Mas. Elytra near the apex with an elongate, highly raised tubercle, its apex obliquely truncate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, the lower portion flavous, labrum black, antennæ very slender, black, the lower two joints flavous, third and fourth joint equal; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, impunctate, flavous, with a deep transverse sulcus at the middle, scutellum flavous; elytra deeply depressed below the base at the suture and with another fovea near the lateral margins below the middle, finely punctured at the basal portion, the rest nearly impunctate, legs flavous, the lower portion of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, claws appendiculate.

Hab. CHIRINDA FOREST, Gazaland, Africa (*G. Marshall*).

Almost identically coloured as *D. nigricornis*, Weise, but of much broader shape, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, the elytra with two depressions and the tubercles of the male not pointed but elongate, hollowed within, and abruptly truncate at the apex; the last abdominal segment of the female slightly semicircularly concave, its apex entire.

Hyperacantha obesa, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 8.)

Broadly ovate, short and very convex, testaceous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted), the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, thorax deeply sulcate, impunctate, elytra very finely punctured, a narrow band at the base, connected at the shoulders with another curved transverse band before the middle and the suture anteriorly, black.

var. a. The elytral basal margin narrowly black as well as a small spot before the middle.

var. b. Elytra entirely testaceous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Female. More than usually convex and short, the head impunctate, frontal elevations broad and transverse, clypeus with a highly raised, broad, central ridge, labrum black, antennæ with very slender, elongate joints, extending to about two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the lower two joints and sometimes the third one flavous, second joint very short; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the disc impunctate, with a deep transverse sulcus, the anterior portion near the angles, with a few fine punctures, elytra extremely closely and finely punctured, testaceous, the base with a narrow, transverse black band, extending downwards at the shoulders to about one-third the

length of the elytra, where it curves inwards and forms another band which does not extend to the suture, this band is of irregular shape and suddenly strongly narrowed below the shoulders; the last abdominal segment trilobate, the median lobe broader than long, flat; tibiæ all armed with a small spine, their lower half and the tarsi black, claws appendiculate.

Hab. UMHLALI BEACH (*C. Barker*). UMKOMAAS MOUNTS, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Of this species there are four female specimens before me, which cannot be mistaken for any other of the genus, on account of their short and convex shape in connection with the pattern of the elytra; this comes more near *H. abdominalis*, Jac. (*nec* Duvivier) (a species not mentioned in Weise's list *Deut. E. Zeit.* 1903, and described in the *Entomologist* for 1891) than any other; but that species is of larger size, broader and less convex, the elytra are fulvous and entirely margined with black, the transverse band is of regular shape and extends to the suture, and the last abdominal segment of the female is entire (the male is likewise unknown). Of the present insect, probably more varieties will become known in time; in a single specimen, the breast and the abdomen are more or less black; in the *var. a.* the extreme basal margin of the elytra is black only, the lower band is absent and replaced by a small spot, while in *var. b.* the elytra are entirely without markings.

Hyperacantha flavodorsata, Fairm.

Weise looks upon this species as a variety of *H. flavonigra*, Thoms. (*Deut. E. Zeit.* 1903, 37), which does not seem to me to be correct, since Thomson's species has deep black elytral markings and has been described from the interior of Africa, while Fairmaire says that his species has the elytra, "atro-cæruleis" with the markings different, and that it is found in Madagascar; this island has very few species indeed in common with Africa.

Hyper. fenestrata, Chap. The male of this species has near the suture below the middle of each elytron a whitish tubercle, as Weise has rightly presumed, this tubercle is of conical shape and its base is deeply hollowed out.

H. adusta, Weise. The author now looks upon his species as a variety of *H. bituberculata*, Fab. (*Deut. E. Zeit.* 1903), but all the specimens I have seen of Fabricius' insect have

testaceous elytra with the base and lateral margins more or less rufous and no traces of any transverse black bands. I therefore think that Weise's species must be distinct from that of Fabricius.

Leptaulaca maculicollis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 7.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, abdomen more or less testaceous, head and thorax flavous, each with a small black spot at middle, elytra fulvous, minutely punctured, antennæ pale. Length 7 millim.

Head impunctate, flavous, the vertex with a small black spot, labrum black, antennæ long and slender, flavous, the apex of each joint slightly darker, third joint scarcely shorter than the following joints; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, constricted at the base, the anterior angles slightly pointed outwards, the disc with a transverse, medially interrupted sulcus at the middle, impunctate, flavous, with a small black spot near the base at the middle, scutellum black; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, convex, gradually widened posteriorly, very minutely and closely punctured, fulvous, their epipleuræ broad at the base, but entirely obsolete below the middle, breast and part of the abdomen as well as the legs black, the last two or three abdominal segments and sometimes the under portion of the femora flavous; metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, claws bifid.

Mas. Last abdominal segment incised at each side, the median lobe longitudinally sulcate.

Fem. The corresponding segment truncate at the apex, with a fringe of short hairs.

Hab. UMLALI RIV. and MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This species agrees in almost every structural character with Weise's genus *Leptaulaca* except that the thoracic sulcus is not continuous but interrupted, which is however not of much importance; *Ithaphidopalpa africana*, Weise, seems a closely allied species but differs much in the structure of the antennæ; the female before me has entirely black legs.

Leptaulaca labiata, sp. n.

Elongate, nearly parallel, entirely pale testaceous, labrum black, thoracic sulcus straight, disc finely and sparingly punctured, elytra closely and very finely punctured, tibiæ all mucronate, claws bifid. Length 7 millim.

♀. Head impunctate, deeply foveolate between the eyes, clypeus triangular, raised at the middle, labrum black, antennæ long and

slender, testaceous, the terminal joints slightly stained at the apex with piceous, third joint slender, slightly curved and widened at the apex; thorax about twice as broad as long, slightly constricted at the base, the transverse sulcus deep and nearly straight, the surface with a few fine punctures, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, nearly parallel, extremely closely and finely punctured, their epipleuræ broad at the base but nearly disappearing below the middle, legs slender, the metatarsus of the posterior ones as long as the following three joints together, claws bifid.

Hab. GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

I only know the female sex of this species, in which the last abdominal segment has a small triangular emargination at the middle; the shape of the third joint of the antennæ, identical in the two specimens I possess, is another characteristic mark of the insect as well as the black labrum.

Ecosoma (Malacosoma) sheppardi, sp. n.

Black, head and thorax fulvous, the latter subquadrate, finely punctured, elytra subcylindrical, black or dark fuscous, punctured in very closely approximate, semi-regular rows. Length 6 millim.

Head broad, impunctate, the frontal tubercles broadly, transversely trigonate, clypeus triangular, antennæ with somewhat short, subtriangular joints, black, the second and third joint short, subequal; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one-half broader than long, all the margins feebly rounded, the angles distinct but not produced, the disc convex, fulvous, very minutely and closely punctured, scutellum small, black; elytra of a dull fuscous black colour, sometimes with a pale ground colour shining through, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures at the base somewhat regularly arranged in closely approached rows; under-side and legs black, clothed with fine yellowish pubescence, all the tibiæ distinctly mucronate.

Hab. MATOPAS, Rhodesia (*P. A. Sheppard*).

A rather large-sized species and quite typical of the genus, the prosternum extremely narrow and convex, all the tibiæ mucronate and the anterior cotyloid cavities open.

Ecosoma (Malacosoma) sturmi, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, black, the clypeus, femora and tibiæ fulvous, thorax impunctate, fulvous, elytra finely punctured and wrinkled, flavous, a sutural band at the base and another broader band at the

sides, constricted below the shoulders as well as the tarsi black. Length 4 millim.

Head black at the vertex, impunctate, minutely granulate, the frontal tubercles very prominent, elongate and pyriform, fulvous as well as the clypeus, antennæ rather long, black, the second and third joint small, equal, the following joints slightly widened; thorax but slightly broader than long, all the margins nearly straight, the surface rather convex, flavous, minutely granulate and finely and sparingly punctured, scutellum black; elytra distinctly and moderately closely punctured, with the interstices finely wrinkled here and there, flavous, the greater part of the disc occupied by a black longitudinal band which embraces the shoulders and extends to the base but not to the apex; in front of the shoulders, it is greatly constricted, another short sutural stripe extends from the scutellum to the middle; legs fulvous, the breast, abdomen and the tarsi black; metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, tibiæ with a small spine.

Hab. LESAPI RIVER, Mashonaland.

A well-marked species of which I received a single specimen.

Ecosoma (Malacosoma) tongaatensis, sp. n.

Flavous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra black, the base with a few punctures, the lower portion impunctate, breast black, abdomen fulvous. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Elongate and subcylindrical, the head impunctate, flavous, frontal elevations broadly transverse, well developed and separated, carina lanceolate, clypeus narrowly transverse, antennæ slender, flavous, third joint double the length of the second and as long as the fourth joint, terminal joints slightly thickened, extending to about the middle of the elytra; thorax about one-half broader than long, subquadrate, convex, the sides rounded at the middle, the disc impunctate, flavous and very shining, scutellum flavous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, slightly depressed below the base, the latter with a few fine punctures, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, black, legs flavous, tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, breast black, abdomen fulvous; prosternum very narrow, convex.

Hab. UPPER TONGAAT (*C. Barker*).

Ecosoma (Malacosoma) apicipenne, Jac. (Plate III, fig. 10.)

This species has already been described and figured in the Proc. Zool. Soc., 1899, which I have unfortunately overlooked.

Luperus thomsoni, sp. n.

Fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ black, thorax obsoletely sulcate, impunctate, elytra very finely punctured, elongate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of elongate, parallel shape, entirely fulvous, the head impunctate, eyes very large, frontal elevations transverse, strongly marked, eyes large, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra fulvous, the fourth to the eighth joint black, basal joint elongate and rather slender, second one about one-third shorter than the third joint, fourth and following joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax transversely subquadrate, the lateral margins feebly rounded and slightly constricted at the base, the surface with a broad transverse depression, more deeply marked at the sides than at the middle, entirely impunctate, scutellum smooth, triangular; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the surface very finely and closely punctured, their epipleuræ rather broad at the base, gradually greatly narrowed towards the apex, legs slender, the metatarsus of the posterior ones very elongate; all the tibiæ mucronate, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. SIERRA LEONE.

The colour of the antennæ and the entirely impunctate and sulcate thorax characterise this species, which has also the metatarsus more than usually elongate, resembling the genus *Monolepta*, from which the open anterior coxal cavities and prolonged elytra epipleuræ separate it.

Luperus semifoveolatus, sp. n.

Below black, above testaceous, head dark fulvous, antennæ long, fulvous, thorax subquadrate, narrowed at base, obsoletely bifoveolate, impunctate, elytra not perceptibly punctured. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Elongate, the head impunctate, dark fulvous, frontal elevations broadly trigonate, clypeus rather wide and broad between the antennæ, eyes large, labrum at the apex and the palpi piceous, antennæ slender, the second joint one-half shorter than the third, the fourth and following joints elongate and cylindrical, the apical joint extending to about half the length of the elytra; thorax subquadrate, distinctly constricted at the base, the lateral margins rounded before the middle, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression, subfoveolate at the sides, impunctate, testaceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, extremely finely wrinkled, nearly impunctate, some extremely fine punctures visible only near the base when seen under a powerful lens, legs slender, testaceous, the tibiæ finely

pubescent, with a small spine, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together; breast and abdomen black.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony (*Rev. O'Neil*).

There seem to be a good many small and similarly coloured species of *Luperus* and *Malacosoma* inhabiting Africa, all more or less closely allied; in the present insect, the head is of darker colour than the rest of the upper surface, the thorax is proportionately long and is obsoletely transversely depressed (more distinctly foveolate at the sides in one specimen), this character and the black underside will assist in distinguishing the species, of which I received two specimens from the *Rev. O'Neil* which were obtained on *Senecio juniperinus*.

Luperus incertus, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 20.)

Black, the antennæ fulvous, head impunctate, fulvous, thorax minutely punctured, flavous, the basal margin more or less black, elytra finely punctured and wrinkled, black, the base and the apex sometimes obscure flavous. Length 3 millim.

Head fulvous, impunctate, frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, the clypeus broad, with an acutely raised central ridge, flavous, antennæ slender, extending to about the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the second, the following more elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, the surface very minutely punctured, flavous, the basal margin more or less black, elytra very minutely punctured and finely wrinkled, black, the apex very indistinctly flavous; legs pale fulvous, the metatarsus as long as the following joints together, tibial spine very short.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Cape Colony, on willows (*Rev. O'Neil*).

L. apicalis, Weise (*Wieg. Arch.* 1902), is evidently a closely allied species but is described with black antennæ and legs, and of larger size; in one specimen of the present insect, the elytra are marked with obscure flavous near the shoulders and at the apex, while the latter portion in the other specimen are scarcely so marked and the elytra are entirely black at the base.

STICTOCEMA, gen. n.

Elongate, parallel and finely pubescent, antennæ filiform, the terminal joints shorter and wider, thorax transverse, the sides straight and narrowed anteriorly, the surface finely rugose and pubescent,
TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1906.—PART I. (MAY) 3

scutellum broad, elytra finely pubescent, their epipleuræ very narrow and disappearing below the middle, legs slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following joints together, claws bifid, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior coxal cavities open. The very narrow elytral epipleuræ, the mucronate tibiæ, elongate metatarsus as well as the bifid claws and the finely pubescent upper surface of this genus present a number of characters not found in any of the numerous genera of *Galerucinae* in the same proportion; the true place of the species is therefore somewhat problematical, but in *Schematizella*, Jac., it has perhaps its nearest ally; both genera inhabit the same locality, have the antennæ, shape of the thorax, the narrow elytral epipleuræ and the bifid claws of similar structure, but the tibiæ in the present genus have a long spur, in *Schematizella* even with the strongest lens I cannot find any mucro.

Stictocema maculicollis, sp. n.

Testaceous, the antennæ, the upper edge of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi black, vertex with one, thorax with three black spots, elytra finely rugose, and closely pubescent, metallic green, the lateral margins testaceous. Length 7 millim.

Head closely rugose, the vertex and the labrum black, the clypeus testaceous, antennæ with the lower eight joints black (the rest wanting), third joint shorter than the fourth, both joints elongate, the others shorter; thorax transverse, but scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides straight, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the entire surface finely rugose and pubescent, testaceous, the sides with a small spot or a narrow stripe, the middle with a larger black spot, scutellum broad, testaceous or fuscous; elytra elongate, slightly widened posteriorly, finely rugose or wrinkled throughout and clothed with rather long grey pubescence, the extreme lateral margins and the epipleuræ testaceous, legs long and slender, the femora testaceous, the upper edge black, the tibiæ and tarsi entirely of that colour, posterior first tarsal joint as long as half the tibiæ.

Hab. LOLODORF, Cameroons.

In this species, the metatarsus of the posterior legs is extremely elongate, much longer than in the following insect which prevents its being considered an unicolorous variety of that species, with which it otherwise agrees in structure.

Stictocema fasciata, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 9.)

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, head and thorax finely rugose, the first-named with one, the latter with three

blackish spots; elytra finely pubescent, a broad longitudinal band near the suture and another one near the lateral margins, violaceous blue. Length 7 millim.

Head scarcely longer than broad, finely rugose and pubescent, testaceous, with an elongate central spot at the vertex, eyes prominent, labrum black, antennæ with the lower six joints testaceous, the rest black, first joint slender and elongate, second short, third and fourth joint as long as the first, the following joints gradually shorter and thicker; thorax obliquely narrowed from base to apex, the sides perfectly straight, the angles acute, the posterior ones obliquely shaped, the surface finely rugose and pubescent, testaceous, the sides with a narrow blackish stripe, the middle of the base with a rounded spot, scutellum broad at the base, truncate at the apex; elytra clothed with short yellowish pubescence, finely rugose throughout, with two metallic violaceous bands, the first close to the suture not quite reaching to the apex, the second parallel with the lateral margins but extending to the suture and apex, both bands are of equal width and are interrupted by a narrower testaceous stripe of the ground colour, the extreme lateral margins and epipleuræ as well as the under-side and legs are likewise testaceous.

Hab. CAMEROONS.

There is only a single specimen (apparently a female) before me, in which the last abdominal segment is entire.

Platyxantha (Haplotes) bicolor, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ and legs flavous, head and thorax with slight purplish gloss, the latter bifoveolate, elytra metallic-green, finely punctured and granulate, very obsolete sulcate.

♂. Antennæ with all the joints strongly curved and with a fringe of hairs. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, with a pronounced purplish gloss, frontal elevations narrow and transverse, strongly pointed anteriorly, eyes large, labrum and palpi flavous, antennæ flavous (the last joint wanting), basal joint strongly thickened at the apex, second one small, third and following joints elongate, nearly equal, strongly curved, with a fringe of hairs at the lower edge; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, widened before the middle, the lateral margins with some long black pubescence, the disc with two deep depressions, impunctate, with the exception of a few fine punctures near the anterior angles, coloured like the head, scutellum fulvous; elytra parallel, without trace of a basal depression, metallic-green, minutely granulate and very finely and sparingly

punctured in obsolete rows, with traces of sulci, very feebly indicated, legs flavous.

Hab. W. AFRICA.

The single male specimen contained in my collection has the joints of the antennæ much more strongly curved than in *P. curvicornis*, Jac., and metallic elytra; there is also a fringe of hairs at the lower edge of each of the antennæ as well as on the lateral thoracic margins.

Platyxantha (Haplotes) occipitalis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 14.)

Testaceous, the vertex of the head and the antennæ black, thorax flavous, deeply bifoveolate, impunctate, elytra finely punctured, all the margins narrowly, the lateral ones more broadly black, legs flavous, the tibiæ (excepting the base) and the tarsi black. Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, the lower portion flavous, the vertex black, frontal elevations transverse, narrow, strongly raised, clypeus with an acute central ridge, antennæ with slightly curved and somewhat triangularly widened joints, black, the basal joint moderately long, thickened at the apex, second joint very short, moniliform, the following joints about as long as the first, all of nearly equal length; thorax about one-half broader than long, subquadrate, deeply transversely sulcate, the sulcus interrupted at the middle, the surface impunctate, flavous, scutellum flavous, elytra testaceous, finely punctured, the lateral margins, epipleuræ more broadly, the other margins very narrowly black, metatarsus of the hind legs elongate, tibiæ simple.

Hab. LOWER TUGELA, Natal (*C. Barker*).

I only know a single specimen of this species, apparently a female, which differs from its allies in its system of coloration; in the male, the antennæ have probably some joint or other distorted as in most members of the genus.

Haplotes bifasciata, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 13.)

Fulvous; thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate; elytra extremely minutely granulate, not perceptibly punctured, the basal half and a narrow transverse band below the middle, blackish. Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations narrowly transverse, eyes large and round, labrum fuscous, antennæ slender, filiform, fulvous, the intermediate joints more or less fuscous above, basal joint long and curved, second,

very short, moniliform, third and following joints very elongate, rather longer than the basal joint; thorax broader than long, the lateral margins rounded at the middle, narrowed at the base, the surface with a broad transverse sulcus at the middle, entirely impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, entirely impunctate, fulvous, the entire anterior half black, the posterior portion with a transverse narrow black band below the middle extending to both margins; under-side and legs fulvous.

Hab. OGOWÉ. (*Collect. H. Clavareau and my own.*)

In the apparently female specimens before me, the last abdominal segment is nearly entire or slightly sinuate; the species is well distinguished by the impunctate elytra and their coloration.

Hemicantha subrugosa, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 18.)

Testaceous, the antennæ, the femora above and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax finely and irregularly punctured, the lateral margins black, scutellum black, elytra deeply and strongly punctured, semi-rugose, a sutural band of varying width and the margins narrowly black.

var. Elytra with the margins black only, the sutural band absent. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.

Head impunctate, broadly impressed between the eyes, the vertex pale fulvous, lower portion testaceous, the palpi black, frontal elevations broadly trigonate, antennæ filiform, black, the apical joint fulvous, the third joint twice as long as the second one in the male, shorter in the female, the fourth and following joints more elongate and equal; thorax less than twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded anteriorly, with narrow margins, anterior angles slightly thickened but not produced, the surface rather convex, with some shallow irregular depressions at the sides, closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the extreme lateral margins more or less black, scutellum broadly rounded at the apex, finely granulate, black; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, subcylindrical, closely and very strongly punctured, the interstices partly rugose, all the margins and the epipleuræ black, the suture sometimes with another more or less strongly-marked broad black band, generally ill-defined at the sides, sometimes entirely absent; under-side and legs testaceous, the upper edge of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

The sculpturing and coloration of the elytra in this

species differs from any of the others placed in this genus; the male has the last abdominal segment deeply longitudinally sulcate; in the female, this segment is simple and pointed.

Hemixantha subconnectens, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 16.)

Testaceous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black, thorax finely punctured, with five black spots, elytra punctured like the thorax, the margins testaceous, the disc piceous in shape of two longitudinal, posteriorly more or less connected bands, legs testaceous, tarsi black. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head testaceous, the vertex impunctate, frontal elevations very highly raised, subquadrate, bounded by a deep transverse groove behind, piceous, lower portion of the face testaceous, eyes very large and coarsely granulate or faceted, antennæ robust, black, the basal two joints more or less testaceous, second joint very small, third, trigonate, the following joints scarcely larger, somewhat subquadrately widened; thorax one-half broader than long, or slightly broader, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles thickened and slightly produced outwards, the surface rather closely and finely punctured, the punctures somewhat deeply impressed, testaceous, with three or five piceous spots, placed transversely, the middle ones often united into a triangular larger spot, the middle of the base with a shallow, more or less distinct fovea, scutellum black; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, the apex nearly impunctate, the entire disc occupied by a broad piceous band, which is divided anteriorly by a more or less elongate stripe of the testaceous ground colour, the sutural and lateral margins as well as the apex more broadly, likewise testaceous; below and the legs testaceous, the knees sometimes stained with piceous, the tarsi entirely of that colour or black.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

In the male of this species, the eyes are particularly large and prominent, and the antennæ are more robust and longer than in the female; the elytral dark band is very variable in the amount of the anterior division which in some specimens extends much further downwards than in others, in which it assumes the shape of a flavous spot only.

Hemixantha dilaticornis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 15.)

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, strongly thickened, thorax transverse, minutely punctured, elytra punctured like the

thorax, testaceous, a transverse band at the base and a subtriangular spot near the apex of elytron, greenish-black. Length 5 millim.

♂. Head fulvous, impunctate, the vertex with a small central spot, eyes very large and prominent, each wider than the dividing space, frontal elevations strongly raised, subquadrate, antennæ robust, the basal joint short, curved, as long as the third one, fourth and following joints slightly triangularly widened, scarcely longer than the third, terminal three joints dilated, black, the others fulvous; thorax about one-half broader than long, subquadrate, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly produced and oblique, the anterior ones more rounded, the disc rather convex, fulvous, closely and finely punctured, with a small depression near the basal margin at the middle, scutellum fulvous; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, testaceous, the base with a narrow transverse, greenish band which is rather deeply indented below the shoulders, this band does not quite extend to the lateral margins, near the apex is another spot of somewhat triangular shape which does not extend to either margin, legs fulvous, all the tibiæ unarmed, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Both sexes of this species agree in the structure of the antennæ, but the latter are shorter in the female; the eyes in this sex are also much smaller and more widely separated. *H. bifasciata*, Jac., is a closely allied species, but has simple antennæ and broader elytral bands.

Hemixantha dilutipes, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 17.)

Metallic-green, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi blackish, legs fulvous, thorax very finely punctured and granulate, with some irregular depressions, elytra finely transversely wrinkled, with a longitudinal sulcus at the sides. Length 4-4½ millim.

Head bright metallic-green, very finely granulate, impunctate, with a central fovea, labrum fulvous, antennæ very long and slender, black, the lower three or four joints testaceous, all the joints, with the exception of the second one, very elongate and nearly equal; thorax transverse, quite twice as broad as long, slightly constricted at the base, the sides feebly rounded before the middle, the disc with a shallow fovea at each side and another at the base, finely granulate and punctured, metallic-green, scutellum dark blue; elytra elongate and parallel, with a narrow sutural depression below the base, where the suture is somewhat thickened, the entire surface finely trans-

versely rugose, the interstices minutely granulate and finely punctured, legs fulvous, the tarsi black.

Hab. IFAFA MOUNTAINS and MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Closely allied to *H. natalensis*, Jac., but the thorax shorter and much more transverse, the antennæ longer, and the legs fulvous, not black. The antennæ in the female are much shorter, and both the second and third joint are short and equal.

Monolepta camerunensis, sp. n.

Elongate, subcylindrical, fulvous, thorax subquadrate, strongly punctured, elytra punctured like the thorax, in closely approached irregular lines, the interstices slightly longitudinally raised. Length 6 millim.

Head sparingly but strongly punctured, with a short central groove, frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, lower portion of face flavous, antennæ extending nearly to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, the second and third joint very small, equal, the others very elongate with the exception of the fifth joint which is shorter; thorax about one-half broader than long, all the margins rounded, the disc, rather convex, closely and strongly punctured at the sides, much more sparingly so at the middle where there are two smooth and impunctate small spaces, scutellum smooth, elytra very elongate and subcylindrical, as strongly punctured as the thorax, with traces of longitudinal, raised lines; under-side paler than the upper-side, the terminal tibial spur very long, metatarsus longer than the following joints together.

Hab. CAMEROONS.

I only know of a single specimen of this rather large-sized species, contained in my collection; the entirely fulvous colour and the strongly punctured upper surface well distinguish it.

Monolepta violaceipennis, sp. n.

Flavous, the antennæ, breast, tibiæ, and tarsi black, thorax strongly transverse, sparingly punctured, elytra dark violaceous, closely and finely punctured. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of posteriorly widened shape, the head impunctate, flavous, frontal elevations narrow, transverse, clypeus with an acute central ridge, apex of the labrum and the palpi black, antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint flavous, the others black,

third joint twice as long as the second, the others very slender and elongate; thorax short, more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, the lateral margins with a single long black hair before and below the middle, the surface with a few fine punctures, scutellum black; elytra closely punctured, violaceous-blue, below and the femora flavous, tibiae, tarsi and the breast black; metatarsus of hind-legs very long.

Hab. OLD CALABAR (*Dr. Brauns*).

Monolepta pygidialis, sp. n.

Head and under side ferrugineous, thorax and legs flavous, elytra extremely minutely punctured, flavous, a narrow, transverse, angulate band at the base and another near the apex, black, pygidium black. Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, ferrugineous or rufous, the frontal elevations rather broad and flat, eyes large, antennae flavous, slender, the second and third joint small, the fourth as long as the preceding two together, terminal joints slightly shorter and thicker; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, not narrowed in front, anterior angles thickened, the surface extremely minutely punctured, flavous, scutellum fulvous; elytra punctured like the thorax, yellowish-white, the black bands narrow, the basal one angulate at the shoulders and extending downwards at the lateral margins to about one-third the length of the elytra, the second band slightly oblique, near the apex and generally not quite touching the lateral margins, the pygidium black.

Hab. MALVERN, Estcourt, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This species must not be confounded with *M. bifasciata*, Fab., or any of the other banded forms of *Monolepta*, from which it is at once distinguished by the black pygidium, entirely flavous antennae, which have the last joint sometimes piceous, and the narrow elytral bands; all the specimens before me belong to the female sex; *M. bifasciata* is a rather larger species in which the second elytral band is not placed quite so low as in the present insect; the pygidium also is flavous.

Monolepta zambesiana, sp. n.

Fulvous, the legs flavous, femora marked with black, thorax and elytra finely punctured; the latter with an oblique flavous patch from the base to the middle and another angulate band near the apex, both margined with black. Length 5 millim.

Of broadly ovate shape, the head rather elongate, impunctate, frontal elevations trigonate, well defined, antennæ with the lower three joints flavous, the following four joints piceous, the rest broken off, third joint one-half longer than the second; thorax transversely subquadrate, of usual shape, the disc very finely and closely punctured, dark fulvous; elytra widened towards the middle, broad, punctured like the thorax, fulvous, an oblique, elongate flavous patch extends from the base towards the suture as far as the middle, this patch is narrowed in front of the shoulders and at the apex, another strongly angulate transverse band is placed near the apex of the elytra, the outer and narrower portion running parallel with the lateral margin without quite extending to it nor to the suture, both bands are margined with black; under-side fulvous, the legs flavous, the greater portion of the femora black; metatarsus very elongate.

Hab. ZAMBESI.

Of this very distinct species, a single specimen is contained in my collection.

Monolepta selecta, sp. n.

Narrow and elongate, black, above testaceous, thorax transversely depressed, elytra opaque, nearly impunctate, testaceous, narrowly margined with black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, rather darker than the thorax, frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate, antennæ long and slender, flavous, the terminal joints stained with fuscous at the apex, second and third joint small, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides nearly straight, very slightly constricted at the base, the surface with a well-marked transverse depression, not extending to the lateral margins, not perceptibly punctured, pale testaceous, scutellum black; elytra parallel, with a few very fine punctures at the base, testaceous, opaque, the suture narrowly and the lateral margins rather more broadly black, this colour does however not extend to the apical margins of the elytra; below black, legs testaceous, metatarsus very elongate.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Much narrower and more elongate than *M. nigrocincta*, Jac., the thorax with a sulcus, and the elytral margins more broadly black.

Monolepta nigricornis, Weise (Wieg. Arch. 1903).

This name having already been used by the Rev. Blackburn for an Australian species (*Tr. Lin. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1890), I alter the name to *M. atricornis*.

Monolepta beiransis, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, rufous, thorax strongly transverse, finely punctured, elytra dark metallic-blue, extremely closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax. Length 5 millim.

Head finely strigose at the vertex, rufous, frontal elevations broadly transverse, nearly contiguous, eyes very large, the lower six joints of the antennæ flavous, the others wanting, the second and third joint short; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface very minutely and superficially punctured, rufous, scutellum triangular, rufous; elytra more distinctly punctured than the thorax; the punctures very closely placed, metallic-blue, under-side and legs rufous; metatarsus of the posterior legs very long.

Hab. BEIRA, East Africa (*P. A. Sheppard*).

An elongate and narrow species with dark blue elytra, of which I received two specimens.

Candecza congener, sp. n.

Rufous, antennæ (the last two joints excepted) and the tibiæ flavous, tarsi infuscate, thorax minutely punctured, elytra black with a bluish gloss, extremely finely punctured. Length 5 millim.

Smaller than *Monolepta apicalis*, Sahlb., and without red apex of the elytra, the latter with a bluish, fatty gloss and microscopically finely punctured, their epipleuræ narrowly continued below the middle; head finely granulate and minutely punctured, frontal elevations rather feeble, trigonate, eyes very large, antennæ long, flavous, the second and third joint short, the terminal two joints black; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, with a single seta near the anterior angles, the disc very finely and closely punctured, rufous, scutellum fulvous, tibiæ flavous, the posterior ones with a long terminal spine, metatarsus very elongate, tarsi obscure fuscous.

Hab. DUNBRODY, Grahamstown, S. Africa (*Rev O'Neil*).

I have received two exactly similar specimens from the Rev. O'Neil. *Monolepta famularis*, Weise, resembles also this species, but is described as having an elongate third joint of the antennæ, and a more strongly punctured thorax; the first-named organs are also unicolorous.

Candecza parvicollis, sp. n.

Ovate, convex, antennæ (the basal joints excepted), the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax short, with an obsolete transverse lateral sulcus,

finely punctured and wrinkled, elytra sculptured in the same way. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Closely allied to *C. nigrotibialis*, Jac., and *C. mashuana*, Jac., but much smaller than either, the thorax shorter, not subquadrate and like the elytra finely rugosely punctured, the antennæ, with the exception of the basal three joints which are flavous, black; the frontal elevations are strongly developed, the second and third joint of the antennæ is short and equal, but not so short as in some species of the genus, the elytra are finely but distinctly punctured and finely wrinkled and distinctly wider at the base than the thorax.

Hab. MALVERN, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Candezea annulicornis, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 12.)

Elongate, convex, flavous, the apex of the joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax scarcely perceptibly, elytra extremely minutely and closely punctured. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, with very feebly raised frontal elevations, obsoletely grooved behind, the front with a narrow, impressed central line, clypeus convex, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, flavous, the fourth to the ninth joint tipped with black at the apex (the last two joints wanting), third joint double the length of the second one; thorax rather long, scarcely one-half broader, subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles thickened, the surface only perceptibly punctured, when seen under a powerful lens, with a short transverse depression of each side; elytra extremely closely and scarcely more distinctly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ very broad and continued nearly to the apex; below flavous, the tibiæ and tarsi black, metatarsus of the posterior legs half the length of the tibiæ.

Hab. ZAMBESI.

Allied to *C. (Monolepta) hæmatura*, Fairm., but flavous below instead of black, and with the scutellum likewise flavous, the tibiæ and tarsi black. I know of only a single female specimen, contained in my collection.

Candezea morio, sp. n.

Convex and dilated posteriorly, deep black, the vertex of the head, the antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax narrowed in front, finely punctured, elytra very convex, strongly and closely punctured. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head finely punctured and minutely granulate, the vertex and the labrum fulvous, frontal elevations transverse, but extending

downwards in a narrow ridge at the sides of the clypeus, the latter likewise narrowly elongate, eyes large, antennæ rather short, pale fulvous, the first joint very slender, elongate and curved, the second one-half shorter than the third, the latter and the following joints gradually elongated, more or less stained with piceous at the base; thorax transverse, the sides straight and obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, posterior margin rounded and rather strongly produced at the middle, the disc finely and rather closely punctured, scutellum transverse, piceous, the apex rounded; elytra gradually widened towards the apex, more strongly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; under-side black like the upper surface, legs slender, fulvous, metatarsus of the posterior legs more than half the length of the tibiæ, the latter with a long spine; anterior cotyloid cavities closed.

Hab. MT. GAMO, SOUTH OGOWE.

This species, of which I received two specimens from M. Clavareau at Brussels, is a rather aberrant one, on account of its short and convex shape, and the structure of its head and clypeus; it is further distinguished by the black upper- and under-side.

Candecæa pygidialis, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, testaceous, thorax strongly transverse, minutely granulate, elytra with deep black lateral margins and epipleuræ, very finely punctured and granulate, pygidium black. Length 6 millim.

Head minutely punctured and granulate, eyes large and prominent, clypeus convex, triangular, antennæ with the lower four joints and the base of the fifth flavous, the following two joints darker, the rest broken off, third joint twice as long as the second one, the others elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed from base to apex, the sides straight, posterior margin broadly rounded, sinuate near the angles, the disc sculptured like the head, scutellum triangular; elytra gradually widened posteriorly, very minutely transversely wrinkled and punctured, testaceous, the lateral and apical margins as well as the epipleuræ and extreme base, deep black, this colour is in shape of a narrow band, which gradually and slightly widens towards the apex, elytral epipleuræ narrowly continued below the middle, under-side and legs testaceous, the metatarsus very long, pygidium black.

Hab. W. AFRICA.

A well-marked species which cannot be mistaken for

any other, also distinguished by the elytral sculpture. I possess a single specimen without detailed locality.

Megalognatha sheppardi, sp. n.

Fulvous, antennæ flavous, the last two joints black, thorax with three depressions, elytra minutely and not very closely punctured, black, a subquadrate patch at the middle flavous.

Var. Elytra entirely black or fulvous. Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations very highly raised, trigonate, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove, anterior margin of the clypeus straight, labrum and palpi flavous, eyes prominent, antennæ slender, the third and following joints elongately subquadrately widened, the last two joints black, terminal one elongate and slender, thorax about one half broader than long, slightly constricted at the base, the disc with a small triangular depression at the middle near the anterior margin and a large deep fovea at each side, fulvous, impunctate, with the exception of a few punctures which surround the anterior fovea, scutellum fulvous; elytra with very fine but rather remotely-placed punctures, the basal portion raised, depressed at the suture, black, this colour interrupted by an elongate subquadrate, flavous patch at the middle, extending across the suture, under-side and the femora fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi flavous, last joint of the latter, fuscous, tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior cotyloid cavities open.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Although this species is less typical of the genus than most of its congeners, since the thorax is of rather more transverse shape, and the sutural margins are not thickened, yet the thoracic depressions and the open coxal cavities and unarmed tibiæ agree better with *Megalognatha* than with any other genus of *Galericinæ*. The specimen, which seems to be of the male sex on account of the long antennæ and their widened joints, which are very similar to those of several species of the genus *Platyxantha*, has a deep cavity in the first abdominal segments, but whether this is accidental or normal I am unable to say. The elytral coloration seems very variable.

Megalognatha inconspicua, sp. n.

Testaceous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, head, thorax and femora fulvous, the thorax finely and sparingly punctured with an

obscure piceous patch, elytra very finely rugosely punctured, testaceous. Length 5-7 millim.

Head flattened and rather long, impunctate, obscure fulvous, clypeus with an acute central ridge, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra (♂), the intermediate joints moderately widened, terminal ones tapering, third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax subquadrate, the sides strongly rounded at the middle and widened, the disc very finely punctured, with a short obsolete, triangular depression near the anterior margin and stained with an obsolete, piceous patch at the middle, scutellum broad, pale piceous, elytra of paler colour than the thorax, finely rugosely punctured, legs rather robust, the femora fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi black, the breast and abdomen testaceous, the edge of the abdominal segments black.

Hab. BREDESDORP, E. Africa.

Principally distinguished by the widened and rounded sides of the thorax, which resembles that of *M. bohemani*, Baly, from which the colour of the antennæ and legs further separate the species; the female has much shorter antennæ and the depression of the thorax is deeper.

Megalognatha weisci, sp. n.

Very elongate and robust, obscure dark testaceous, the antennæ, legs and the coxæ black, thorax subquadrate, strongly and closely punctured, elytra finely rugose and punctured. Length 11 millim.

Head rugose at the vertex, frontal elevations highly raised, trigonate, clypeus triangular, smooth, deflexed, antennæ extending to the end of the elytra in the male, black, all the joints elongate, the third more than twice as long as the second; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides very feebly rounded at the middle, the angles acute, the disc strongly and almost rugosely punctured, slightly depressed anteriorly at each side, with a narrow, less closely punctured short space, scutellum broad, with some fine punctures; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, very closely and finely rugose and punctured, the sutural margins narrowly raised, legs black, very elongate, the first joint of the tarsi broadly widened, the anterior ones much more elongate than the others.

Hab. USAMBARA, Nguelo.

I only know of a single specimen of this species, one of the largest of the genus, and resembling in that respect *M. usambarica*, Weise, but with testaceous (not black) under-

side; the head likewise testaceous, and the antennæ with cylindrical, not widened joints, the thorax strongly punctured.

Ergana bicolor, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra flavous, scarcely perceptibly punctured. Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, black, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles very strongly developed, trigonate, clypens triangular, rather broad between the antennæ, the latter robust, black, the lower five joints flavous, third joint more than twice the length of the second, all the joints thickened at the apex; thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, the margins rounded, posterior angles obsolete, the surface rather convex, impunctate, black, scutellum black; elytra elongate, flavous, the punctures only visible under a strong lens, their epipleuræ indistinct below the middle, legs black as well as the under-side, the knees and tibiæ slightly stained with flavous, the latter mucronate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. TANGA, E. Africa (*Dr. Brauns*).

The nearly impunctate upper surface and the coloration distinguish this species from its allies.

Spilocephalus apicalis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the last joint of the antennæ black, thorax impunctate, with a deep curved depression, bounded by a ridge above ($\frac{1}{2}$), elytra violaceous-blue, the apex fulvous, finely punctured near the suture, with a deep basal depression. Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, palpi dilated at the penultimate joint, antennæ robust, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint extremely small, the following four joints widened and subtriangularly compressed, terminal joints smaller, of similar shape, the last one elongate and black; thorax about one-half broader than long, subquadrate, the middle of the disc with an angular depression at each side which is bounded by a strong ridge above, rest of the surface impunctate, fulvous, very shining, scutellum very broad; elytra with a deep depression below the base, the shoulders and the basal portion prominent, dark violaceous-blue, with some fine punctures anteriorly near the suture, rest of the disc impunctate, the apex in shape of a

large triangular patch extending narrowly upwards at the suture, fulvous; under-side and legs fulvous, clothed with fine yellow pubescence, tibiæ unarmed, anterior coxal cavities closed; last abdominal segment of the male deeply incised at the sides.

Hab. ZAMBESI.

Spilocephalus, Jac. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888), is well distinguished by the structure of the antennæ and the shape of the thoracic depression, in connection with the unarmed tibiæ and closed coxal cavities. *S. distanti*, Gab., and *S. metallica*, Jac., have filiform antennæ and a different thoracic sulcus and are better placed in *Platyxantha*. In the female of *S. apicalis* the antennæ have the joints less widened and nearly equal, and the last abdominal segment is simple.

Aulamorphus pictus, sp. n.

Oblong, black, sides of the head flavous, thorax closely punctured, deeply transversely sulcate at the sides, elytra strongly and closely punctured, black, the shoulders and a strongly dentate and semi-crescent shaped band at the middle, flavous. Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, with a deep longitudinal central groove, the sides of the vertex and the frontal elevations flavous, clypeus and labrum black, antennæ slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the third and the following two joints elongate, equal, the terminal joints slightly thickened and shorter, thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior and posterior margins curved, the anterior angles oblique, the surface irregularly punctured with a very deep transverse sulcus at the sides, less deep at the middle, another small depression is placed at the base near the middle, scutellum smooth; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, with a depression below the base, very strongly and closely punctured, black, the shoulders with a subquadrate flavous spot, another transverse and medially constricted mark is placed at the middle, not extending to the suture but connected near the lateral margin by a narrow stripe with another transverse dentate band near the apex, forming a semicrescent, under-side and legs black, the abdominal segments narrowly margined with flavous, tibiæ unarmed, metatarsus of hind-legs as long as the following joint, together, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Of this, the second species of the genus, I only possess a single female specimen, it is however sufficiently distinguished by its coloration, although the latter is probably subject to variation.

Beiratia, gen. n.

Elongate, subcylindrical, antennæ filiform, the fourth joint longer than the third, thorax transversely subquadrate, with rounded sides and posterior angles, the disc convex, without depressions, elytral epipleuræ broad at the base, disappearing below the middle, legs rather short, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs about as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum extremely narrow, the anterior cotyloid cavities closed.

This genus will enter the *Monoleptinæ* on account of the closed coxal cavities and the mucronate tibiæ, it differs from *Monolepta* in the general robust and subcylindrical shape and the much shorter metatarsus of the hind-legs which are altogether more robust. *Ergana*, Chap., has the elytral epipleuræ continued and the metatarsus short. In *Barombia*, Jac., the second and third joint of the antennæ are short and the metatarsus is very elongate; the thorax also is strongly transverse.

Beiratia inornata, sp. n. (Plate III, fig. 19.)

Of a uniform testaceous colour, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax impunctate, elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, the interstices still more finely punctate. Length 7 millim.

Head broad, impunctate, the frontal elevations subtuberculiform, bounded by a deep transverse groove behind, clypeus with an acute central ridge, mandibles strongly curved and pointed, the apex black, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, very slender, black, the lower two or three joints testaceous, fourth joint one-half longer than the third, the following of nearly similar length, apical joints not thickened; thorax transversely subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, the lateral and the posterior margin rounded, the anterior angles blunt and oblique, the disc rather convex, extremely minutely granulate when seen under a strong lens, without any larger punctures, elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, with very minute other punctures at the interstices, tibiæ and tarsi blackish; the male organ short and stout, terminating into an acute point, the cavity closed by an elongate lid having a central furrow, female with the last abdominal segment broadly produced at the middle.

Hab. BEIRA (*P. A. Sheppard*).

Hystaspes, Jac. (Stettin, Zeit., 1903).

I now find, to my dismay, that this genus and the species *H. dohrni* is identical with my genus *Schematizella* and with the type *S. viridis* (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1888), the first-named genus and species must therefore be entirely omitted.

Ootheca bennigseni, Weise (Deut. Ent. Zeit., 1900).

Of this species I have received several specimens from Beira obtained by Mr. P. A. Sheppard, amongst which are some with entirely fulvous upper-side; the insect is probably subject to the same amount of colour variation as the type *O. mutabilis*, Sahlb. The structure of the male organ agrees entirely with the description given by the author; another specimen is also contained in my collection from Natal.

Macrima africana, Jac. (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1899).

This species, with metallic-green and rugose elytra, ought, I think, to find its place in *Haplotes*, Weise, as at present understood; the apex of the tibiæ, if looked at sideways, seems produced into a point as in *Duviviera*, Weise, but this is caused by long stiff hairs only, which project in a close set beyond the apex.

Duviviera apicitarsis, Weise (Deut. Ent. Zeit., 1903) = *sublavipennis*, Jac. (Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1903).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

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- FIG. 1. *Crepulodera malcernensis*.
2. *Nisotra weisei*.
3. *Phyllotetra weisei*.
4. *Euplecncema nigrita*.
5. *Dunbrodya nitida*.
6. *Physonychis beiraensis*.
7. *Leptaulaca maculicollis*.
8. *Hyperacantha obesa*.
9. *Stictocemu fasciata*.
10. *Exosoma apicipenne*.
11. *Hyperacantha silvana*.
12. *Candzeea annulicornis*.
13. *Haplotes bifasciata*.
14. ,, *occipitalis*.
15. *Hemicantha dilaticornis*.
16. ,, *subconnectens*.
17. ,, *dilitipes*.
18. ,, *subrugosa*.
19. *Beiratia inornata*.
20. *Luperus incertus*.